

Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

The Soldiers' Suffrage Law Sustained.

We learn that the Supreme Court of this state have decided that the soldiers' suffrage law is constitutional. Our informant was not certain whether the decision was unanimous, but thinks it was, as he heard nothing to the contrary.

The News.

Gold has fallen to 140½ in New York. The prospect is that it will go still lower. The rebels are again reported to be retreating from Fredericksburg to Richmond, and that the rebels are removing their ordnance machinery and stores to Georgia.

A part of Farragut's fleet has reached the lower mouth of the canal at Vicksburg. Another portion of the fleet, consisting of five iron-clads, are making their way through a pass from the Blackwater to the Mississippi, bound for the Yazoo river.

A heavy capture of cotton has been made by the federal troops in Mississippi.

We Do Not Credit It.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of yesterday says:

New Postmaster.—A regular bomb-shell was thrown into the streets this morning, in the shape of a rumor that Mr. C. L. Sholes, who has for a year or two past been engaged as principal editor of the Sentinel, and is also deputy collector of this port, had superseded Mr. John Lockwood, as postmaster.

We do not believe this can be true, because Mr. Lockwood has the reputation of being a good postmaster, attending faithfully to his business. We do not see why, therefore, a change should be made by which the public would gain nothing in efficiency or faithfulness.

It would also appear by the above that the change, if one has been made, was done suddenly, without giving the incumbent notice, or making charges against him and affording him time to answer them.

We therefore do not credit the rumor. It will hardly be presumed that the administration would make so important a change when there is no apparent justification, by a sudden removal, at the instigation of malice or enmity, without giving Mr. Lockwood an opportunity to meet whatever charges had been made against him.

The impolicy of making such a removal, without the clearest evidence of unfaithfulness in duty, must be apparent. It would sow the seeds of dissension among the friends of the administration, if it should countenance anything looking like proscription inside of the republican party, on account of preferences among individuals in relation to appointments, or candidates for election chosen by conventions or caucuses. We doubt whether the president will allow himself to be made the instrument in the hands of any senator or representative, to proscribe men for exercising an independent choice among republicans, for appointments or nominations. Such a course would not only be unjust, but would be marked by political stupidity and blindness which we do not attribute to the authorities at Washington.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Concord Democrat gives the votes for Eastman (dem.) at 32,794, Gilmore (rep.) 28,951, Harriman (Union) 4,458; total majority against Eastman 615. Two towns remain to be heard from, which last year gave 12 republican majority. The house stands, republicans 187, democrats 142; senate, republicans 9, democrats 3; thus insuring the election of a republican governor. The council is three republicans to two democrats. The result in the first congressional district is in doubt, with the probabilities in favor of Marcy (dem.) by about 50 majority, unless alleged fraudulent voting is proved. The official canvass only can decide the result. In the two other districts the republican candidates were successful.

WHERE THE DRAFT IS TO BE FIRST.—The New York Evening Post states that the United States dispatch agent of that city has received a letter from the state department, explaining the order recently published, requiring a military bond from persons liable to draft under the enrollment act. He says that order has been revoked, except in those states that have not yet furnished their complement of nine months militia.

Parson Brownlow realized from the sale of his book within ninety days over \$17,000, which sum was paid over to him by the Philadelphia publisher, George W. Childs.

Vallandigham, in his late speech in New York, made the deliberate declaration that he was "for peace," "even if the Union could not be restored." What more does any honest, candid, sincere man need to know of his sentiments?

James Buchanan is now buying land in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and it is said, is going extensively into the cultivation of flax—for what purpose may be easily conjectured by those who appreciate the evil that he has done in this world.

Democracy up to the Times in Lima.

Editors of Gazette.—Having chanced upon a copy of the Janesville Monitor, (they are not common in this community,) I noticed an article headed "Democratic Club—Lima up to the times," etc. Now, sirs, that Lima may be fairly represented in this matter, I propose to give a brief history of "Democracy up to the times in Lima," etc. Some time in the early part of February last, the forlorn hope of the untried commenced perambulating our town in search of democrats enough (with strong copperhead proclivities) to organize a club. After much labor it was thought safe to give notice of a meeting. Accordingly notice was heralded through the town, and given out at public meetings, that a meeting would be held at a certain house, in the village of Lima Center. The evening, big with importance, at length became a living present. It was ushered in much the same as all evenings are, without any great convulsion of nature; and the overwhelming number of six of the untried were present, one of whom, however, soon informed his brethren in tribulation that he must leave and attend the debating club, but exhorted his brethren to go on, assuring them that he was with them in whatever they should do at the meeting. Those left soon discovered that their number was quite too small to fill all the offices necessary to the formation of their club, and wisely determined to consider the meeting adjourned until the next Friday evening, and use their best efforts to get out enough by that time to organize said club. Thus "Democracy was up to the times in Lima."

The future evening, fraught with such overwhelming interests, in due process of time became, also, a living present. Having a natural curiosity for learning the most approved method of saving the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, I quietly entered the room where the "faithful" had assembled, a seven by nine room of a defunct tavern, ornamented by empty beer barrels and a few pine benches. I soon discovered that by getting democrats from Whitewater and adjoining towns, they had got in attendance some fifteen fossils, tattered relics of foginess, who sneaked behind the constitution for the purpose of opposing the government, stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. The meeting was organized, a constitution adopted, and a motion was made and carried that if anybody had any resolutions of they should read them. Nary a resolution was produced. Motion carried that Henry should produce resolutions and read them, if he had any. Henry thereupon read a series of resolutions. Motion carried by one vote that we adopt and accept the resolutions. Henry, indignant, said he would not have the resolutions adopted by any such vote. Reason given for not voting, supposed everybody agreed with the resolutions. Resolutions read again, and adopted unanimously. Henry was pleased. A letter was read from Wm. Gale, of Captain Millmore's Co., 33d regiment, in which he said white men went on foot, and sawed the wood, while niggers rode on the cars; therefore this administration was a despot, and violating the constitution, and ought to be put down. These sentiments were heartily approved. It was voted to have the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting published in the Janesville Monitor. It was voted to raise \$1 by contribution, to pay the Monitor man for copies of the paper containing the proceedings of the meeting. Some friend suggested that \$1 was too much, as Brother Kinney, of the town line, bought the Monitor one year for two chickens; but the majority said, "Let the dollar rip, we are able."

Stebb was called upon for a speech, and he spouted; said Linkum was a tyrant, grasping the liberties of the people, and ought to be put down. Would say what he had a mind to; wasn't afraid. Abolitionists caused the war. Linkum was an abolitionist. South had been provoked. We have been stealing niggers. Didn't blame the south, but they were the rebellion. We ought to coax 'em back! Stebb subsidized. Henry must make a speech. Henry would not; there was not an appreciative audience. Meeting then adjourned to the 9th of April, got out doors; quarreled, called one another d—d liars, d—d asses (but they could prove it). Thus ended this great democratic rally in Lima.

Now comes the pith of the matter. In the Monitor of March 13th, the editor says he published the resolutions just as handed him. Now there is one entire resolution passed by the meeting not in the Monitor, and the phraseology of another is very materially altered from the one passed by the meeting. The one omitted contains substantially the following sentiments: That the policy of the administration was to destroy slavery or the Union; and placed Jeff. Davis, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips in the same category.

Who did this garbling? Was it the secretary, who was charged with their publication; or was the Monitor man ashamed to publish a resolution so thoroughly copied that the veridical protruded at every line? Through all this spasmoidic effort of the constitution-savers I did not hear a line of the constitution pointed out that Jeff. Davis had violated. Not a word against the proclamation of Jeff. & Co., but they could give chapter and verse of Lincoln's outrages in this direction. Not a word of sympathy for our noble, brave volunteers (God bless them) who are gallantly breasting the storm of treason on our frontier; but they can sneak to their dens, hold their midnight orgies with their denizens of our imperiled country; can sit jubilant and see the old ship of state laboring amid the boiling sea, trembling in every fiber, poised on the crest of the topmost wave, ready to be dashed, a wreck, upon the breakers underneath their prow, without an effort to rescue, and stand splitting hairs about the constitutional rights of rebels with arms in hand seeking the life of the government that has protected them and their children. Out upon such monstrosity! "Democracy up to the times in Lima," indeed!

AARON.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

MAJ. GEN. McCORMACK'S HEADQUARTERS, IN CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., MARCH 13.

ENTRORS GAZETTE:—When I wrote my last we all presumed that long ere this we would have been on the war path once more, and seeking to measure arms again with our insistent foe, but for reasons which I may not disclose here we still remain where we have sojourned the most of the winter.

It seems that Van Dorn having obtained all the plunder he could lay his hands on, has made a hasty retreat beyond Duck river. The only object of his raid was to obtain horses, mules and food for his famishing hordes. There can be no doubt about the want of sustenance in many portions of the south. Notwithstanding the rebels planted a large breadth of corn last year, still owing to the shortness of the crop in many localities and their great increase in consumption, the food question troubles them more than any other. The loss of Kentucky and Missouri to them has cut down their supply of bread and meat almost beyond our comprehension. So great is the loss of these states to the rebels that they will not doubt make great efforts to again overrun them. There are rumors, brought from rebeldom by refugees and deserters, that a large force is now fitting out for a raid into Kentucky, but how true it may be I cannot say.

The removal of all kind of army stores into Murfreesboro has been completed and a large number of the troops are out on different roads scouring the country for rebel bands.

The different regimental commanders in Gen. R. W. Johnson's command have petitioned the president to let the general retain his command, but with what success remains to be seen. You will recollect that his command was caught napping in the late fight.

Gen. Rosecrans keeps the knife of reform busy, and not many useless branches remain on this army. Not long since a certain lieutenant colonel took it into his head to resign, and not being in ill health he was at last for a reason on which to base his resignation, so he said it was because he was opposed to the proclamation. When his papers reached headquarters, General Rosecrans sent for him and informed him that he must be either a fool or a very mean man, and that his resignation would be accepted, for such a person would be of no use to the service. The conditions of the acceptance were that he should first take an oath not to engage in any treason, able designs against the government; and give him bond and security to this effect. The resignation was withdrawn under this withering rebuke.

The weather has been very spring-like for the last few days—the sunshine and wind have dried up nearly all the mud—vegetation begins to spring into life—the gardeners are busy, while the music of the happy birds reminds us that smiling spring is here. How terrible a punishment for the people of this region are receiving for their treachery. The hearth is dreary and lifeless; the fences gone, the plow rusts in the stoma, while the owner is an outcast from the land he sought to betray into the hands of rebels.

The refugees, who continue to arrive here daily, tell us that armed resistance is now becoming very frequent to the rebel conscription. Hundreds of loyal men have fled, from all portions of the south, into the mountains and forests, where with their trusty rifles they defy the tyranny of Jeff. Davis and his arch demons. The anxiety with which these people await the day of their deliverance, was well illustrated by the boundless joy with which the residents hailed an expedition which went up the Cumberland a few days since. The sight of the dear old flag caused tears of joy to course down the cheeks of the aged sire, while the sturdy woodsman was overcome with joy.

We hope the government will lose no time in putting the conscription in force, because we will need at least four hundred thousand more men before this year is out; or the campaign of 1862 will, we fear, be repeated. There is no doubt, I think, but we will be successful at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Chattanooga, Charleston and Savannah, but the more territory we occupy the more easily can the rebels concentrate their forces and cut their way out. To prevent another backward movement on our side, we do hope the government will at once call out and instruct men enough to keep all the old regiments full. If this be done, we will soon end the war. I think you will say amen to this wish of ours.

J. M. KIMBALL.

P. S.—The strong manner in which John Van Buren comes out for the war gives aid and comfort to the army here. We hope the manner in which the rebel papers and leaders have treated the peaceites will cause every man to go in for the war.

K.

THE SALE OF ARMS PROHIBITED IN INDIANA—Important Order from General Carrington.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 17.

General Order No. 1.

1. The habit of carrying arms upon the person has greatly increased, and is prejudicial to peace and good order, as well as a violation of civil law. Especially, at this time, it is impolitic, unnecessary and dangerous.

The Major General commanding the Department of Ohio having ordered that, "all sales of arms, powder, lead and percussion caps be prohibited until further orders, and that any violation of said order will be followed by the confiscation of the goods sold, and the seizure of the stock of the vendor," and said order having been tendered by the Major General to cover the entire department, is hereby promulgated for immediate observance throughout the state.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE. Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, March 24. Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—Through Memphis papers of Sunday, we have Vicksburg dates to Thursday noon. We have the important announcement that two of Farragut's gunboats had reached the lower mouth of the Vicksburg canal. Whether we are in possession of Fort Hudson, or whether these boats have run the blockade, is not stated.

Six thousand bales of cotton have just been discovered in American Bend, on the Mississippi shore, and four large transports have been sent to bring it to Young's Point.

Our news from Greenwood is to Tuesday. Our troops had not yet taken the battery, and it is said that the guns taken from the DeKalb to form a battery on shore had been returned to the boat. Some light skirmishes had taken place, but nothing important.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 18. An order is to be issued to-day, for the arrest of Lieut. Col. Gardner, of the 7th Connecticut volunteers, who is charged with obtaining under false pretenses, the signatures of a number of men in this regiment to peace resolutions in order to effect the election at home. It has created great indignation among the regiments from the state of Connecticut who are loud in their denunciations of peace measures.

Connecticut has the post of honor in the impending great battle.

Gen. Terry commands the Union forces from North Carolina. Everything indicates success.

NEW YORK, March 24. The dispatch from Washington yesterday, dated Southwest Pass, La., 15th, should read as follows:

"Com. Farragut, leading in the Hartford, passed the Port Hudson batteries at eleven o'clock last night."

The error was made in transmitting the dispatch over the wires.

NEW YORK, March 24. The New Orleans correspondence in the different morning papers contains nothing additional to what was transmitted yesterday.

The Washington specials contain the following items:

The War Department is making good progress with the appointments under the National Militia Law. Those for Ohio, New York and Massachusetts are nearly completed. Other New England states, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will next be taken.

The committee on the conduct of the war are working hard at their report, which is to be made on the 4th of April. It is said it will contain evidence of a nature calculated to lead at least one Major General to call for a court of inquiry.

The New York Times' dispatch says: "Gen. Burnside has been assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio, to succeed Gen. Wright."

Col. Ludlow, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, arrived here to-day and made his report to the Secretary of War. He has succeeded, after much labor, in getting all citizens released and exchanged. The rebel authorities tried very hard to force many of these prisoners into their service.

Col. Ludlow confirms the report of great distress existing in Richmond and other parts of the south for want of food. He says they met with serious loss by the burning of an immense storehouse of supplies, which no newspaper mention has been made.

CINCINNATI, March 23. Special to Chicago Tribune.—Passengers from Lexington and Paris this evening confirm the report that a considerable force of rebel cavalry, under the command of the notorious Clarke, attacked the town of Mt. Sterling on Saturday. The place was defended by about 200 federal soldiers. They fought determinedly for an hour or two, but were finally compelled to surrender to superior numbers.

The rebels set fire to the court house, which was burned to the ground. The flames communicated to other buildings in the vicinity, and two blocks in the business portion of the town were consumed.

Clarke threatened to march immediately on Paris, but he had not made his appearance at that vicinity up to the time the train passed.

Gen. Burnside's old army corps left Baltimore last night, and are on their way back. Steamers are waiting at Parkersburg for them.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

No report. Eastern line down.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, March 25. Flour market dull, unsettled and 10c25c lower, sales 3000 barrels, 6,40a50c super state and western; 6,50a60c extra state; 6,70a70c choice do.; 6,80a70c common to medium extra western; 7,00a72c common to good shipping. Wheat receipts 3,000 bushels, heavy and 1,23a1,25c; 3,000 bushels, light and 1,23a1,25c; 3,000 bushels, 1,61a1,63c winter red western; 1,71a1,73c amber Michigan. Rice dull, 1,08a1,10c. Barley dull and nominal, 1,40a1,60c. Corn market heavy and 2c lower, 55a57c mixed western; 79a80c unsound. Pork dull and lower.

STOCKS.—The transactions are large but prices are lower and quite heavy. Gold 111; closing at 40.

NEW YORK, March 25.

The Times' dispatch says: Refugees who arrived within our lines yesterday confirm the statement that the rebel army is falling back from Vicksburg, and being massed in the defenses before Richmond. They state that the entire force left at Fredericksburg on Monday night to have been only 3000. They also confirm the news that the gun making machinery and ordnance stores are being rapidly removed from Richmond into Georgia; that the withdrawal of families from the city had fully set in, and that sales of property are made to a ruinous loss.

They also state that the acknowledged loss, deplored by cavalry soldiers in Richmond, sustained by the rebels, was 4000 killed and wounded, was between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Col. LaGrange, of North Carolina.

The rebel guerrillas came again, to-day, down to our line at — and made a feint of attack; 70 of our cavalry dashed at them and chased them a mile or so, till in passing they received a flank fire from behind pickets and a barricade. Our cavalry wheeled and fled, pursued by the enemy, but rallied and again charged the rebels at a distance of three miles.

The great duty with which Gen. Burnside is charged in his new department, is to defend Kentucky from the apprehended rebel invasion. He will be furnished with ample forces for that purpose. Should circumstances favor, he may co-operate with Gen. Rosecrans in Middle Tennessee.

TRENTON, N. J., March 25. Last night resolutions were introduced in the senate denying the truth of the rep-

resentations that New Jersey intends to resist by force the execution of certain acts of congress.

After a very animated debate the resolutions were passed by a party vote. The republicans opposing the resolutions in consequence of the implied censure upon them. The last of the resolutions declares as follows:

The citizens of New Jersey are law-abiding, constitution-loving people and are ardently devoted to a union of all the states, and they will condemn or protest against certain laws as unconstitutional and unjust. Yet, until they are repealed, or declared by a competent tribunal to be unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws, and will confidently look to the courts and to the ballot-box for redress.

This morning the same resolutions passed the assembly by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, March 25. The following dispatches have just been received by the navy department:

CAIRO, March 24. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

I have just received the following communication from Commander G. R. Brees, dated Black Hawk, March 20th: The Hartford is below Warrenton. Admiral Farragut's secretary came on board, this morning, en route to Admiral Porter. It will take him a week, at least, to communicate and get back. He says that the Hartford passed the forts, but that the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the Mississippi was the ship destroyed.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Capt. Com'd.

CAIRO, March 24, 7:50 P. M. Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy. I have just received a communication from Lieut. Comdr. Brees, dated Blackwater, March 19. The admiral had got through Steele's and Black's bayon, with five iron clads, into the pass, and is in Deer creek making all haste for the Yazoo. He is doubtless there now.

Legislative Summary.

TUESDAY, March 24.

SENATE.—The resolution for an amendment to the constitution of this state, enabling the legislature to re-construct the supreme court, after amendment, was lost. Additional postage stamps to the amount of \$5 worth to each senator, were voted. Various appropriation bills were introduced, and one extending the time when the secretary of state may audit accounts against the War fund, was introduced and passed. Senator Young, from the committee on "benevolent institutions," made a report on the petitions from various democratic clubs, asking the legislature to take action against colored migration into this state. The report contained some of the sharpest political hits of the session, and in addition thereto a very clear exposition of the subject. The committee, of course, reported adversely to such legislation, Senator Clark dissenting.

ASSEMBLY.—The afternoon of yesterday and last evening were mainly spent in committee of the whole upon bills in the general file.

The use of the hall was this morning granted to the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association on Thursday evening next, for a ball, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the soldiers' aid fund. Sanborn's resolutions denouncing the President's emancipation proclamation, and in favor of a national convention for peace by compromise, were tabled—ayes 47, nays 38—a party vote.

The bill for building the north wing of the new capitol, and laying the foundation for the other wing, was ordered to a third reading—ayes 47, nays 34.

Bills were passed authorizing the governor to furnish tournaments, ten to each company of volunteers from this state; for compensating persons where property is injured or destroyed by mobs or riots; amendment of 18c respecting joint owners of water-powers, and several local bills.—Madison Journal.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, March 24. [Special.]

There is nothing of action to record since my last communication. When that letter closed we had just finished a desperate day's work, and the advantages seemed to be all on our side. The enemy ceased firing, and obstinately refused to respond to our long-continued efforts to draw them out. They were securely posted behind a wall of unusual strength, and so long as we were only engaged against their exterior, they were satisfied from the experience they had that they were safe. They were also fully persuaded that they could not damage us so long as we retained the position we then occupied. They, therefore, saw that they only wasted their ammunition in firing at us, and wisely desisted, drawing their guns in behind the cotton bales. Another such instance I do not believe exists on the record of battles. Such coolness is perfectly unparalleled. It would not have been believed had they been on their walls an inscription: "Shoot away and exhaust your strength; you can't hurt us."

I must repeat that our naval officers, commanding the vessels engaged against Fort Greenwood, are not to be censured for their lack of success in reducing that work. The position is a singular one. The river in the vicinity of the fort is extremely narrow, scarcely exceeding one hundred and twenty-five feet in width. Its banks are overgrown, and are covered with a dense growth of gnarled and crooked timber. Under the most favorable circumstances it would be difficult to navigate a steamboat through the passage. The danger from the overhanging and outreaching timber is scarcely less than that from the rebel guns. Such a thing as maneuvering a boat in such a place is simply impossible. There is, therefore, no alternative but to lay as still as possible, thus facilitating the enemy's aim, and rendering it highly disgraceful to him if he does not hit his mark every time. I think I reported in my last that the Chillicothe was struck thirty-four times in the engagement of Friday. She was struck thirty-eight times, and remained unhurt—a record that scarcely a naval vessel afloat can show. This only shows under what adverse circumstances we are fighting.

It will readily be seen how much more difficult it is to work in such a stream with two vessels. Of course, with two boats we can hurl a vastly greater number of projectiles against the enemy in a given time; but, owing to the narrowness of the stream, there exists the liability of one boat getting in the other's way, or of the two colliding. At best, it is a bad place to fight.

The only chance we have of reducing Fort Greenwood is by disabling its guns. This the rebels know as well as we do, and they have taken every possible precaution against it. To be sure, they can't use their guns and keep them concealed at the same time; but they have so buried them with cotton bales as to have only a very small point exposed, and that scarcely perceptible with the aid of a good glass at the distance at which we are obliged to fight them. It is no small job to batter down an emplacement composed of seven thicknesses of cotton bales—twenty-one feet thickness of compressed material—flanked by eight feet of earth. It can never be done by straight firing. By bringing a cross-fire to bear upon it, we must eventually tear away the deep embrasures of their guns, and thus be enabled to bring our guns to bear directly upon their pieces. One shot from any of our guns against their heaviest

piece will knock it so far that it will never be fired again.

Battery Wilson is destined to accomplish this desirable work. When the enemy's guns are trained upon our gunboats, the guns of Battery Wilson bear upon them at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. At first this battery mounted but one gun, and subsequently two little 30 pound Parrotts. To-night Col. Wilson is engaged in training a heavy 8-inch Dahlgren in his battery, and to-morrow morning a ball will open with a fresh surprise to the enemy. If nothing can be done with the heavy howitzers of the De Kalb and Chillicothe bearing directly into the face of this fortification, aided by the cross-fire of these Dahlgren and Parrotts guns, we had better give up. I look for a determined struggle to-morrow morning, which will probably be short and decisive. There would be not a particle of doubt that it would be successful could we bring our infantry into play. An infantry charge could carry the works with but little loss, if it could be made. But the great breadth of overflowed land to be crossed on some of which the water stands six feet deep, and the impassable slough at the base of the rebel fort, completely prevent such an attempt. The fight can only be with artillery.

DONELSON.

The Attack on Port Hudson.

The attack on Port Hudson was of a very formidable character, as the following synopsis of the naval force engaged will show. Every vessel named belonged to the regular navy, and the Essex is the celebrated iron-clad with which Admiral Porter caused the destruction of the rebel ram Spartan. A supply vessel called the Sportman was attached to the fleet, but she had no guns. Subjoined is the fleet:

Vessel.	Tons.	Guns.	and Men.
Mississippi.....	1,692	10	300
Hartford.....	1,990	14	300
Richmond.....	1,929	26	300
Monongahela.....	1,378	9	300
Genesee.....	808	4	100
Kisco.....	507	4	90
Essex (iron-clad).....	1,000	7	100

Total.....9,708 78 1,580

In addition to the above the mortar boats and all the war vessels at New Orleans, with the exception of the Pensacola, would be called into service. This is the first engagement of the Monongahela.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BUILDING AN IMMENSE FLEET OF STEAM TRANSPORTS.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer writes as follows:

"The French navy, just now building an immense fleet of steam transports, large, strong and powerful, each one capable of carrying a thousand men, with horses and artillery. Forty of these are completed, and there are to be enough to carry an army of 50,000, with all its stores and material. Now, the question is, what can be the destination of this large, costly and powerful fleet of transports? They are not for continental warfare. In Europe they can be of little use in transporting troops only to Italy or England. They mean invasion somewhere. By mounting them a force of fifty thousand men could be landed any day in England or Ireland, and in ten or twelve days in the United States. It may be doubted if any country ever had so formidable a means for aggressive warfare."

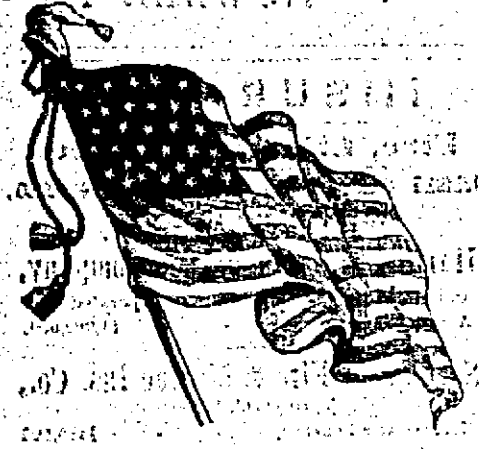
APPROPRIATION FOR KENOSHA.—We understand from a reliable source that our late able representative, John F. Potter, succeeded in securing for us an appropriation of \$7,000, for a light house on the north pier of our harbor. This is an improvement that has long been needed, and when finished will add much to the safety of our harbor entrance.—Kenosha Telegraph.

The American congress, when full, consists of less than three hundred members, and yet its expenses for the last fiscal year, amounted to \$2,079,512, the printing included, and that amounted to \$638,308. The whole number of persons entitled to seats in the British parliament is 1,029, and yet the expenses of parliament for the year just closed amounted only to \$291,845, the printing included, which reached the sum of \$363,420. And yet, while the speaker of the house of representatives receives a salary of only \$6,000, the speaker of the house of commons receives \$25,000.

A LOYAL DEMOCRAT.—We find a letter from Gen. Wallace in the Cincinnati papers, which closes thus:

"This is Lincoln's war; nor a 'war for negroes,' nor a war for conquest, or glory, or party. It is the people's war for free government. The only distinction that can be made between the hero who fell at Bunker Hill, and the hero who fell at Shiloh, is, one died to establish a free government, the other died to perpetuate it; both are martyrs to liberty. Will the people abandon their own cause? God forbid!"

To all of which our readers will say, Amen!



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Soldiers' Suffrage Law Sustained.

We learn that the Supreme Court of this state have decided that the soldiers' suffrage law is constitutional. Our informant was not certain whether the decision was unanimous, but thinks it was, as he heard nothing to the contrary.

The News.

Gold has fallen to 140 in New York. The prospect is that it will go still lower. The rebels are again reported to be retreating from Fredericksburg to Richmond, and that the rebels are removing their ordnance machinery and stores to Georgia.

A part of Farragut's fleet has reached the lower mouth of the canal at Vicksburg. Another portion of the fleet, consisting of five iron-clads, are making their way through a pass from the Blackwater to the Mississippi, bound for the Yazoo river.

A heavy capture of cotton has been made by the federal troops in Mississippi.

We do not credit it.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of yesterday says:

New Postmaster.—A regular bomb-shell was thrown into the streets this morning, in the shape of a rumor that Mr. C. L. Skyles, who has for a year or two past been engaged as principal editor of the Sentinel, and is also deputy collector of this port, had superseded Mr. John Lockwood, as postmaster.

We do not believe this can be true, because Mr. Lockwood has the reputation of being a good postmaster, attending faithfully to his business. We do not see why, therefore, a change should be made by which the public would gain nothing in efficiency or faithfulness.

It would also appear by the above that the change, if one has been made, was done suddenly, without giving the incumbent notice, or making charges against him and affording him time to answer them.

We therefore do not credit the rumor. It will hardly be presumed that the administration would make so important a change when there is no apparent justification, by a sudden removal, at the instigation of malice or enmity, without giving Mr. Lockwood an opportunity to meet whatever charges had been made against him.

The impolicy of making such a removal, without the clearest evidence of unfaithfulness in duty, must be apparent. It would sow the seeds of dissension among the friends of the administration, if it should countenance anything looking like proscription inside of the republican party, on account of preferences among individuals in relation to appointments, or candidates for election chosen by conventions or caucuses. We doubt whether the president will allow himself to be made the instrument in the hands of any senator or representative, to proscribe men for exercising an independent choice among republicans, for appointments or nominations. Such a course would not only be unjust, but would be marked by political stupidity and blindness which we do not attribute to the authorities at Washington.

The New Hampshire Election.—The Concord Democrat gives the votes for Eastman (dem.) at 32,794; Gilmore (rep.) 28,951; Hartman (union) 4,488; total majority against Eastman 616. Two towns remain to be heard from, which last year gave 12 republican majority. The house stands; republicans 187, democrats 142; senate, republicans 9, democrats 3; thus insuring the election of a republican governor. The council is three republicans to two democrats. The result in the first congressional district is in doubt, with the probabilities in favor of McFay (dem.) by about 60 majority, unless alleged fraudulent voting is proved. The official canvass only can decide the result. In the two other districts the republican candidates were successful.

Where the Draft is to be First.—The New York Evening Post states that the United States dispatch agent of that city has received a letter from the state department, explaining the order recently published, requiring a military bond from persons liable to draft under the enrollment act. He says that order has been revoked, except in those states that have not yet furnished their complement of nine months militia.

Parson Brownlow realized from the sale of his book within ninety days over \$17,000, which sum was paid over to him by the Philadelphia publisher, George W. Childs.

Valiantism, in his late speech in New York, made the deliberate declaration that he was "for peace," "even if the Union could not be restored." What more does any honest, candid, sincere man need to know of his sentiments?

James Buchanan is now buying land in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and it is said, is going extensively into the cultivation of flax—for what purpose may be easily conjectured by those who appreciate the evil that he has done in this world.

Democracy up to the Times in Lima.—Editors of Gazette.—Having chanced upon a copy of the Janesville Monitor (they are not common in this community) I noticed an article headed "Democratic Club—Lima up to the times," etc. Now, sirs, that Lima may be fairly represented in this matter, I propose to give a brief history of "Democracy up to the times in Lima," etc. Some time in the early part of February last, the forlorn hope of the untried commenced perambulating our town in search of democrats enough (with strong copperhead proclivities) to organize a club. After much labor it was thought safe to give notice of a meeting. Accordingly notice was heralded through the town, and given out at public meetings, that a meeting would be held at a certain house, in the village of Lima Center. The evening, big with importance, at length became a living present. It was ushered in much the same as all evenings are, without any great convulsion of nature; and the overwhelming number of six of the untried were present, one of whom, however, soon informed his brethren in tribulation that he must leave and attend the debating club, but exhorted his brethren to go on, assuring them that he was with them in whatever they should do at the meeting. Those left soon discovered that their number was quite too small to fill all the offices necessary to the formation of their club, and wisely determined to consider the meeting adjourned until the next Friday evening, and use their best efforts to get out enough by that time to organize said club. Thus "Democracy was up to the times in Lima."

The future evening, fraught with such overwhelming interests, in due process of time became, also, a living present. Having a natural curiosity for learning the most approved method of saving the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, I quietly entered the room where the "fifthful" had assembled, a seven by nine tap-room of a defunct tavern; ornamented by empty beer barrels and a few pine benches. I soon discovered that by getting democrats from Whitewater and adjoining towns, they had got in attendance some fifteen fossils, tattered relics of fogymism, who sneaked behind the constitution for the purpose of opposing the government, stealing the liver of heaven to serve the devil in. The meeting was organized, a constitution adopted, and a motion was made and carried that if anybody had any resolutions they should read them. Nary a resolution was produced. Motion carried that Henry should produce resolutions and read them, if he had any. Henry thereupon read a series of resolutions. Motion carried by one vote that we adopt and accept the resolutions. Henry, indignant, said he would not have the resolutions adopted by any such vote. Reason given for not voting, supposed everybody agreed with the resolutions. Resolutions read again, and adopted unanimously. Henry was pleased. A letter was read from Wm. Gale, of Captain Millmore's Co., 33d regiment, in which he said white men went on foot, and sawed the wood, while negroes rode on the cars; therefore this administration was a despot, and violating the constitution, and ought to be put down. These sentiments were heartily approved. It was voted to have the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting published in the Janesville Monitor. It was voted to raise \$1 by contribution, to pay the Monitor man for copies of the paper containing the proceedings of the meeting. Some friend suggested that \$1 was too much, as Brother Kinney, of the town line, bought the Monitor one year for two children; but the majority said, "Let the dollar rip, we are able."

Stebb was called upon for a speech, and he spouted; said Linkum was a tyrant, grasping the liberties of the people, and ought to be put down. Would any what he had a mind to? "Want afraid. Abolitionists caused the war. Linkum was an abolitionist. South had been provoked. We had been stealing niggers. Didn't blame the south, but was opposed to the rebellion. We ought to coax 'em back? Stebb would not; there was not an appreciative audience. Meeting then adjourned to the 9th of April, got out of doors; guarded, called one another d—d liars, d—d asses (but they could prove it). Thus ended this great democratic rally in Lima.

Now comes the pith of the matter. In the Monitor of March 13th, the editor says he published the resolutions just as handed him. Now there is one entire resolution passed by the meeting not in the Monitor, and the phraseology of another is very materially altered from the one passed by the meeting. The one omitted contains substantially the following sentiments: That the policy of the administration was to destroy slavery or the Union; and placed John Davis, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and Wendell Phillips in the same category.

Who did this garbling? Was it the secretary, who was charged with their publication, or was the Monitor man inclined to publish a resolution so thoroughly copperheaded that the veridical protruded at every line? Through all this epaumed effort of the constitution-savers I did not hear a line of the constitution pointed out that Jeff. Davis had violated. Not a word against the proclamation of Jeff. & Co., but they could give chapter and verse of Lincoln's outrages in this direction. Not a word of sympathy for our noble, brave volunteers (God bless them) who braved gallantly breasting the storm of treason on our frontier; but they can sneak to their dens, hold their midnight orgies over the death throes of our imperiled country; can sit jibant and see the old ship of state lurching amid the boiling sea, trembling in every timber, poised on the crest of the topmost wave, ready to be dashed, a wreck upon the breakers underneath their prow, without an effort at rescue, and stand splitting hairs about the constitutional rights of rebels, with arms in hand seeking the life of the government that has protected them and their children. Out upon such monstrosity! Democracy up to the times in Lima, indeed!

AARON.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From Gen. McCook's Headquarters.
In Camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 15.

Editors of Gazette.—When I wrote my last we all presumed that long ere this we would have been on the war path once more, and seeking to measure arms again with our insidious foe, but for reasons which I may not disclose here we still remain where we have sojourned the most of the winter.

It seems that Van Dorn having obtained all the plunder he could lay his hands on, has made a hasty retreat beyond Duck river. The only object of his raid was to obtain horses, mules and food for his famishing hordes. There can be no doubt about the want of sustenance in many portions of the south. Notwithstanding the rebels planted a large breadth of corn last year, still owing to the shortness of the crop in many localities and their great increase in consumption, the food question troubles them more than any other. The loss of Kentucky and Missouri to them has cut down their supply of bread and meat almost beyond our comprehension. So great is the loss of these states to the rebels that they will no doubt make great efforts to regain overrun them. There are rumors, brought from rebeldom by refugees and deserters, that a large force is now fitting out for a raid into Kentucky, but how true it may be I cannot say.

The removal of all kind of army stores into Murfreesboro has been completed and a large number of the troops are out on different roads scouring the country for rebel bands.

The different regimental commanders in Gen. R. W. Johnson's command have petitioned the president to let the general retain his command, but with what success remains to be seen. You will recollect that his command was caught napping in the late fight.

Gen. Rosecrans keeps the knife of reform busy, and not many useless branches remain on this army. Not long since a certain lieutenant colonel took it into his head to resign, and not being in ill health he was at first for a reason on which to base his resignation, so he said it was because he was opposed to the proclamation. When his papers reached headquarters, General Rosecrans sent for him and informed him that he must be either a fool or a very mean man, and that his resignation would be accepted, for such a person would be of no use to the service. The conditions of the acceptance were that he should first take an oath not to engage in any treasonable designs against the government and give heavy bond and security to this effect. The resignation was withdrawn under this withering rebuke.

The weather has been very spring-like for the last few days—the sunshiny and wind have dried up nearly all the mud—vegetation begins to spring into life—the gardeners are busy, while the music of the happy birds reminds us that smiling spring is here. How terrible a punishment the people of this region are receiving for their treachery. The hearth is dreary and lifeless; the fences gone, the plow rusts in the storm, while the owner is an outcast from the land he sought to betray into the hands of rebels.

The refugees, who continue to arrive here daily, tell us that armed resistance is now becoming very frequent to the rebel conscription. Hundreds of loyal men have fled from all portions of the south, into the mountains and forests, where with their trusty rifles they defy the tyranny of Jeff. Davis and his arch demons. The anxiety with which these people await the day of their deliverance was well illustrated by the boundless joy with which the residents hailed an expedition which went up the Cumberland a few days since. The sight of the dear old flag caused tears of joy to course down the cheeks of the aged sire, while the sturdy woodsmen was overcome with joy.

We hope the government will lose no time in putting the conscription in force, because we will need at least four hundred thousand more men before this year is out; or the campaign of 1862 will, we fear, be repeated. There is no doubt, I think, but we will be successful at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Chattanooga, Charleston and Savannah; but the more territory we occupy the more easily can the rebels concentrate their forces and cut their way out. To prevent another backward movement on our side, we do hope the government will at once call out and instruct men enough to keep all the old remnants full. If this be done, we will soon end the war. I think you will say amen to this wish of ours.

J. M. KIMBALL.

P. S.—The strong manner in which John Van Buren comes out for the war gives aid and comfort to the army here. We hope the manner in which the rebel papers and leaders have treated the peaceites will cause every man to go in for the war.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office at Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, March 24.

Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—Through Memphis papers of Sunday, we have Vicksburg dates to Thursday noon. We have the important announcement that two of Farragut's gunboats had reached the lower mouth of the Vicksburg canal. Whether we are in possession of Fort Hudson, or whether these boats have run the blockade, is not stated.

Six thousand bales of cotton have just been discovered in American hands, on the Mississippi shore, and four large transports have been sent to bring it to Young's Point.

Our news from Greenwood is to Tuesday. Our troops had not yet taken the battery, and it is said that the guns taken from the DeKalb to form a battery on shore had been returned to the boat. Some light skirmishes had taken place, but nothing important.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 18.

An order is to be issued to-day, for the arrest of Lieut. Col. Gardner, of the 7th Connecticut volunteers, who is charged with obtaining under false pretenses, the signatures of a number of men in this regiment to peace resolutions in order to effect the election at home. It has created great indignation among the regiments from the state of Connecticut who are loud in their denunciations of peace measures.

Connecticut has the post of honor in the impending great battle.

Gen. Terry commands the Union forces from North Carolina. Everything indicates success.

New York, March 24.

The dispatch from Washington yesterday, dated Southwest Pass, La., 15th, should read as follows:

Gen. Farragut, leading in the Hartford, passed the Port Hudson batteries at eleven o'clock last night.

The error was made in transmitting the dispatch over the wires.

New York, March 24.

The New Orleans correspondence in the different morning papers contains nothing additional to what was transmitted yesterday.

The Washington specials contain the following items:

The War Department is making good progress with the appointments under the National Militia Law. Those for Ohio, New York and Massachusetts are nearly completed. Other New England states, Pennsylvania and New Jersey will next be taken up.

The committee on the conduct of the war are working hard at their report, which is to be made on the 4th of April. It is said it will contain evidence of a nature calculated to lead at least one Major General to call for a court of inquiry.

The New York Times' dispatch says:

Gen. Burnside has been assigned to the command of the Department of Ohio, to succeed Gen. Wright.

Col. Ludlow, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, arrived here to-day and made his report to the Secretary of War. He has succeeded, after much labor, in getting all citizens released and exchanged. The rebel authorities tried very hard to force many of these prisoners into their service.

Col. Ludlow confirms the report of great distress existing in Richmond and other parts of the south for want of food. He says they met with serious loss by the burning of an immense storehouse of supplies, of which no newspaper mention has been made.

CINCINNATI, March 23.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Passengers from Lexington and Paris this evening confirm the report that a considerable force of rebel cavalry, under the command of the notorious Clarke, attacked the town of Mt. Sterling on Saturday. The place was defended by about 200 federal soldiers. They fought determinedly for an hour or two, but were finally compelled to surrender to superior numbers.

The rebels set fire to the court house, which was burned to the ground. The flames communicated to other buildings in the vicinity, and two blocks in the business portion of the town were consumed.

Clarke threatened to march immediately on Paris, but he had not made his appearance in that vicinity up to the time the train passed.

Gen. Burnside's old army corps left Baltimore last night, and are on their way here. Steamers are waiting at Parkersburg for them.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

No report. Eastern line down.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, March 25.

Flour market dull, unsettled and 10a25c lower, sales 3000 barrels, 6.40a6.50 super state and western; 6.50a7.00 extra state; 6.70a7.00 choice do; 6.90a7.00 common to medium extra western; 7.00a7.20 common to good shipping. Wheat receipts 3000 bushels, heavy and nominal, 1.35a1.58 Chicago spring; 1.58a1.60 Milwaukee club; 1.61a1.63 winter red western; 1.71a1.73 amber Michigan. Rice dull, 1.08a1.10. Barley dull and nominal, 1.40a1.60. Corn market heavy and 2c lower, 55a57, sound mixed western; 70a84 unshelled. Pork dull and lower.

Stocks.—The transactions are large but prices are lower and quite heavy. Gold 41 1/2; closing at 40 1/2.

New York, March 25.

The Times' dispatch says: Refugees who arrived within our lines yesterday confirm the statement that the rebel army is falling back from Fredericksburg, and being massed in the defenses before Richmond. They state that the entire force left at Fredericksburg on Monday night to have been only 8000. They also confirm the news that the gun making machinery and ordnance stores are being rapidly removed from Richmond into Georgia; that the withdrawal of families from the city had fully set in, and that sales of property are made to a ruinous loss.

They also state that the acknowledged Jose, deposed by cavalry soldiers in Richmond, sustained in the recent thrashing battle gave the rebels a great victory, and 500 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Col. LeGrange, of North Carolina.

The rebel guerrillas came again, to-day, down to our line at — and made a feint of attack; 70 of our cavalry dashed at them and chased them a mile or so, till in passing they received a flank fire from behind pickets and a barricade. Our cavalry wheeled and fled, pursued by the enemy, but rallied and again charged the rebels at a distance of three miles.

The great duty with which Gen. Burnside is charged in his new department, is to defend Kentucky from the apprehended rebel invasion. He will be furnished with ample force for that purpose. Should circumstances favor, he may co-operate with Gen. Rosecrans in Middle Tennessee.

TRAXTON, N. H., March 20.

Last night's resolutions were introduced in the senate denying the truth of the representations that New Jersey intends to resist by force the execution of certain acts of congress.

After a very animated debate the resolutions were passed by a party vote. The republicans opposing the resolutions in consequence of the implied censure upon them. The last of the resolutions declares as follows:

The citizens of New Jersey are law-abiding, constitution-loving people, and are devoted to a union of all the states, and they will condemn or protest against certain laws as unconstitutional and unjust. Yet, until they are repealed, or declared by a competent tribunal to be unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws, and will confidently look to the courts and to the ballot-box for redress.

This morning the same resolutions passed the assembly by a large majority.

The following dispatches have just been received by the navy department:

CAIRO, March 24.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have just received the following communication from Lieut. Commander C. R. Breese, dated Black Hawk, March 20th:

The Hartford is below Warrentown. Admiral Farragut's secretary came on board this morning, en route to Admiral Porter. It will take him a week, at least, to communicate and get back. He says that the Hartford passed the forts, but that the others were repulsed, and one was seen in flames. It is believed that the Mississippi was the ship destroyed.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Capt. Com'dg.

CAIRO, 21th, 7.50 P. M.

Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of Navy:

I have just received a communication from Lieut. Com'dr. Breese, dated Blackwater, March 19. The admiral had got through Steele's and Black's bayou, with five iron-clads, into the pass, and is in Deer creek making all haste for the Yazoo. He is doubtless there now.

Legislative Summary.

TUESDAY, March 24.

SENATE.—The resolution for an amendment to the constitution of this state, enabling the legislature to re-construct the supreme court, after amendment, was lost. Additional postage stamps to the amount of \$5 worth to each senator, were voted. Various appropriation bills were introduced, and one extending the time when the secretary of state may audit accounts against the war fund, was introduced and passed. Senator Young, from the committee on "benevolent institutions," made a report on the petitions from various democratic clubs, asking the legislature to take action against colored migration into this state. The report contained some of the sharpest political blows of the session, and in addition thereto a very clear exposure of the subject. The committee, of course, reported adversely to such legislation, Senator Clark dissenting.

ASSEMBLY.—The afternoon of yesterday and last evening were mainly spent in committee of the whole upon bills in the general file.

The use of the hall was this morning granted to the Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association on Thursday evening next, for a ball, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the soldiers' aid fund. Sanborn's resolutions denouncing the President's emancipation proclamation, and in favor of a national convention for peace by compromise, were tabled—ayes 47, nays 38—a party vote.

The bill for building the north wing of the new capitol, and laying the foundation for the other wing, was ordered to a third reading—ayes 47, nays 34.

Bills were passed authorizing the governor to furnish tourniquets, ten to each company of volunteers from this state; to compensate persons who have property injured or destroyed by mobs or rioters; amending act of 1861 respecting joint owners of water-powers, and several local bills.—Madison Journal.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

NEAR FORT GREENWOOD.

There is nothing of action to record since my last communication. When that latter work we had just finished a desperate day's work, and the advantages seemed to be all on our side. The enemy ceased firing, and obstinately refused to respond to our long-continued efforts to draw them out. They were securely posted behind a wall of unusual strength, and so long as we only pounded against its exterior, they were satisfied. From the experience they had had, that they were safe. They were also fully persuaded that they could not damage us so long as we retained the position we then occupied. They, therefore, saw that they only wasted their ammunition in firing at us, and wisely desisted, drawing their guns in behind the cotton bales. Another such instance I do not believe exists on the record of battles. Such coolness is perfectly unparalleled. It would not have been heightened had they hung on their walls an inscription: "Shoot away and exhaust your strength; you can't hurt us."

I must repeat that our naval officers, commanding the vessels engaged against Fort Greenwood, are not to be censured for their lack of success in reducing the work. The position is a singular one. The river in the vicinity of the fort is extremely narrow, scarcely exceeding one hundred and twenty-five feet in width. Its banks are overgrown and covered with a dense growth of gnarled and crooked timber. Under the most favorable circumstances it would be difficult to navigate a steamboat through the passage. The danger from the overhanging and outreaching timber is scarcely less than that from the rebel guns. Such a thing as maneuvering a boat in such a place is simply impossible. There is, therefore, no alternative but to lay as still as possible, thus facilitating the enemy's aim, and rendering it highly disgraceful to him if he does not hit his mark every time. I think I reported in my last that the Chillicothe was struck thirty-four times in the engagement of Friday. She was struck thirty-eight times, and remained unhurt—a record that scarcely a naval vessel afloat can show. This only shows under what adverse circumstances we are fighting.

It will readily be seen how much more difficult it is to work in such a stream with two vessels. Of course, with two boats we can hurl a vastly greater number of projectiles against the enemy in a given time; but, owing to the narrowness of the stream, there exists the liability of one boat getting in the other's way, or of the two colliding. At best, it is a bad place to fight.

The only chance we have of reducing Fort Greenwood is by disabling its guns. This the rebels know as well as we do, and they have taken every possible precaution against it. To be sure, they can't use their guns and keep them concealed at the same time; but they have so buried them with cotton bales as to have only a very small point exposed, and that scarcely perceptible with the aid of a good glass at the distance at which we are obliged to fight them. It is no small job to batter down an encampment composed of seven thicknesses of cotton bales—twenty-one feet thickness of compressed material—battered by eight feet of earth. It can never be done by straight firing. By bringing a cross-fire to bear upon it, we must eventually tear away the deep embrasures of their guns, and thus be enabled to bring our guns to bear directly upon their pieces. One shot from any of our guns against their heaviest

pieces will knock it so far that it will never be fired again.

Battery Wilson is destined to accomplish this desirable work. When the enemy's guns are trained upon our gunboats, the guns of Battery Wilson bear upon them at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees. At first this battery mounted but one gun, and subsequently two little 30 pound Parrotts. To-night Col. Wilson is engaged in mounting the 8 inch Dahlgren in his battery, and to-morrow morning the ball will open with a fresh surprise to the enemy. If nothing can be done with the heavy how guns of the De Kalb and Chillicothe bearing directly into the face of this fortification, aided by the cross-fire of these Dahlgren and Parrotts guns, we had better give up. I look for a determined struggle to-morrow morning, which will probably be short and decisive. There would be not a particle of doubt that it would be successful could we bring our infantry into play. An infantry charge could carry the works with but little loss, if it could be made. But the great breadth of overgrown land to be crossed, on some of which the water stands six feet deep, and the impassable slough at the base of the rebel fort, completely prevent such an attempt. The fight can only be with artillery.

DONELSON.

The Attack on Port Hudson.

The attack on Port Hudson was of a very formidable character, as the following synopsis of the naval force engaged will show. Every vessel named belonged to the regular navy, and the Essex is the celebrated iron-clad with which Admiral Porter caused the destruction of the rebel ram Arkansas. A supply vessel called the Sportsman was attached to the fleet, but she had no guns. Subjoined is the fleet:

Vessels	Tons	Guns	Officers and Men
Mississippi	692	14	300
Hartford	1,990	14	300
Richmond	929	26	300
Monongahela	1,378	9	300
Genesee	803	4	100
Kineo	607	4	90
Itasca	607	4	90
Essex (iron-clad)	1,000	7	100
Total	9,708	78	1,680

In addition to the above the mortar boats and all the war vessels at New Orleans, with the exception of the Pensacola, would be called into service. This is the first engagement of the Monongahela.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT BUILDING AN IMMENSE FLEET OF STEAM TRANSPORTS.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer writes as follows:

"The French are just now building an immense fleet of steam transports, large, strong and powerful, each one capable of carrying a thousand men, with horses and artillery. Forty of these are completed, and there are to be enough to carry an army of 50,000, with all its stores and material. Now, the question is, what can be the destination of this large, costly and powerful fleet of transports? They are not for continental warfare. In Europe they can be of no use in transporting troops into Italy or England. They mean invasion somewhere. By means of them a force of fifty thousand men could be landed on any day in England or Ireland, and in ten or twelve days the United States. It may be doubted if any country ever had so formidable a means for aggressive warfare."

APPROPRIATION FOR KENOSHA.—We understand from a reliable source that our late representative, John F. Potter, succeeded in securing for us an appropriation of \$7,000, for a night house on the north pier of our harbor. This is an improvement that has long been needed, and the finished will add much to the safety of our harbor entrance.—Kenosha Telegraph.

The American congress, when full, consists of less than three hundred members, and yet its expenses for the last fiscal year, amounted to \$2,079,512, the printing included, and that amounted to \$639,308. The whole number of persons entitled to seats in the British parliament is 1,029, and yet the expenses of Parliament for the year just closed amounted only to \$791,845, the printing included, which reached the sum of \$303,420. And yet, while the speaker of the house of representatives receives a salary of only \$5,000, the speaker of the house of commons receives \$25,000.

A LOYAL DEMOCRAT.—We find a letter from Gen. Wallace in the Cincinnati papers, which closes thus:

"This is neither 'Lincoln's war' nor a 'war for negroes,' nor a war for conquest or glory, or party. It is the people's war for free government. The only distinction that can be made between the hero who fell at Bunker Hill, and the hero who fell at Shiloh, is, one died to establish a free government, the other died to perpetuate it; both are martyrs to liberty. Will the people abandon their own cause? God forbid!"

To all of which our readers will say, Amen!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Valuable Land for Sale.

Blocks one, two and three in S. D. Smith's addition to the city of Janesville, Wis., containing 16 acres in all. For further particulars address: R. D. SMITH, A. J. POWERS, Sparta, Wis.

Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title.

J. E. BALCH.

Having had charge of the Abstract Books of Bennett, Cassady & Gibbs for the past two years, and from his connection with the public office as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, (and formerly Deputy Register of Deeds), and familiar with the records of the County, is prepared to furnish

ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON.

Involving everything on record.—Conveyances, Taxes and Judgments. No charge for Examination. CONTRACTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES. ORDERS left at the Clerk's Office or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention. J. E. BALCH, Janesville, Wis. Janesville, Rock County, Wis.

BATHOLOMEW'S HAIR DYE!

The Best in the World.

WILLIAM A. BATHOLOMEW'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature's own, warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the Itch of dandruff, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft, smooth, beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

Geniales is signed WILLIAM A. BATHOLOMEW, on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 51, Broadway, Street, New York.

my21 (Late 232 Broadway and 13 Bond St.) daily.

REMOVAL.

DR. R. T. PRINDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Oyrus Minor, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

REMOVAL.

DR. M. B. JOHNSON HAS REMOVED TO

Jackman & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

GET INSURED

IN SOUND OLD

EASTERN STOCK COMPANIES.

IF YOU HAVE AN

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Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Agent.

Cash Capital Represented

\$16,000,000.00

Shade Tree Association.

Let us have a Shade Tree Association, and a Fruit Tree Association, and a Grape Vine Association, and a Strawberry Patch Association, and a Raspberry Patch Association, and a Blackberry Patch Association, and a Currant Patch Association, and a Gooseberry Patch Association, and a Mulberry Patch Association, and a Peach Patch Association, and a Plum Patch Association, and a Cherry Patch Association, and a Nectarine Patch Association, and a Apricot Patch Association, and a Pear Patch Association, and a Apple Patch Association, and a Quince Patch Association, and a Hawthorn Patch Association, and a Elder Patch Association, and a Box Elder Patch Association, and a Sycamore Patch Association, and a Cottonwood Patch Association, and a Willow Patch Association, and a Poplar Patch Association, and a Birch Patch Association, and a Spruce Patch Association, and a Fir Patch Association, and a Pine Patch Association, and a Cedar Patch Association, and a Juniper Patch Association, and a Cypress 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